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In Advance, BY,000.

BY MAIL ON PRIAVERED AT THE OFFICE.

If paid within six mouths. If not paid within six mouths 40 cents additional,

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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

LIFE INSUBANCE COMP'Y, OFFICE AT J. DAVENPORT'S STORE.

Middlebury, Vt. Jan. 26, 1806. MIDDLEBURY

Female Seminary. The Spring Quarter will comme The Summer "Monday, April 16 h, The Fall "Sept. 35h. The Winter "Key Land Work of the Fall "Key Land Work of the Fall "Key Land Work of the Fall The Winter "Key Land Work of the Fall The Winter "Key Land Work of the Fall The Winter "Key Land Work of the Fall The F

The winter to Nov. 12th, or The arrangements for leaving the Mitroduction France Scuttart baving failed, it will be continued under the present P-incipal and Teachers; and no effort shall be wanting to make the course of instruction thorough, and the boarding as gond as ean be found in any similar institution. In our tamily, we propose to give every inmate a plea and Christian Home.

45;11

H. F. LEAVITT.

MANHATTAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPY. OFFICE OF J. W. STEWART.

G. STEELE, AGENT. IRA W. CLARK,

Attorney & Counsellor-nt-Law Solicitor in Chancery, Also, Agent for the National Life Insurance Company.
Middlebury, Vt., Jan. 8th, A. D., 1866.

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H. W. BREWSTER, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and

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lest manner, and warranted. Terms mod

J. S. BUSHNECL Attorney and Counsellor at Law. At Office of L. 12. Eldridge, Esq. formerly pried by P. Starr. Middlebury, Vt., March 26th 18 4.

L L WHITLOCK,

Trees, Shrubs, &c., &c., Trees, Baruds, &c., &c.,
The subscribes has established himself in this vicinity, and is prapared to furnish all kinds of
Horticultural Stock,
which he will guarantee to be dray accur as his
patrons shall order.
Go Trees as out and warranteel if desired. E)
Leave your names or orders at the Post Odine, in
Middlebury, and I will call and see you.
Middlebury, Dec. 30, 1863.

CRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL I select and put up all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, for all 'oy customers, and deliver them myself,

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Theavy Canada Osta; 10 tons of Phorts;
orn, Flour, Book Wheat Flour, Meal, &c.

Middlebury, Vt., Jan. 1, 4:06, 40;3m 28;5m

Middleburn Reaister

MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866. NO. 50

D. & H. W. SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGANS



et and brantital musical hoster

The a terition of the politic is called to the

A unite as theory as an instrument long sought for in the family sirele, which, with new patent in growments, is "adapted to all kinds of music, acticularly the councide organ style with insentanced tones and harmonies, and sagred music, so much desired in American Romas.

The American Organs are constructed on the principle of the targe Uija Organ, and in depth and somerity of tone approach nearer that grand instrument that any other organ vest manufactured and re the only real organs now before the public. Most as called "Organs' consist simply of the action fastened upon the bellows as in the common melodaon, and enclosed in an organ case; but the American Organs's contain an organ wind-closet, called the Bayerbarating Sound-box, which be the same important part to perform as the Sounding-board in a plann-forte, to give body and resonance of time. On account of this and other get timp overpress the American Organ ranks the first in the market and command a higher price than all other real instruments. Besides this wind close, the American Organ contains the largest bellows used in any instruments of the kind, giving strength and steediness of tone, truly a desideratum in any organ.

The bellows being provided with a safety valve, it is impossible to "choke" the tone by over blowing.

the Improved Knee-swell, by being placed a

the improved Knee-swell, by being placed at the right of the performer, managed with perfect size. By its use, the quantity of tone may be gradually increased or diminished from the Pronsissima to the Fortissima, and rice versa.

The Simundo expression may also be introduced at pleasure, swelling particular notes with fine orchestral effects, which are absolutely impracticable and unattainable in all "Automa ic" or similar attachments.

The Tramolo peculiar to the American Organs is universally admired and appreciatel, giving a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality and is capable of the most tonebing effects, In connection with the Tremolo is the Patent Forte Stop, which consists in so arranging the treble noise in front, that, at will, they may be made more prominent; and, with a subdued accompaniment, a fine solo effect may be produced. The Reeds are voiced with great care and skill. An American Organs containing more than one set of reads has a variety in the voicing of each set so that in using the full power the tones bland into great voluma, and they are so voiced that they will remain in the for years.

The Anorican Organs are superior in the mechanical finish of the action and interior musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking or cracking; are thus durable, and will always be in order.

The Keyn, Reeds, &c., are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and buildiancy of tone.

The American Organs are mished in the highest style of art, in Rosewood Jet, Welnut, and Oak cases righty Varnished. Polished, and Engraved or in Smooth Od polish, forming eigenn Pieces of formiture for the Patlor; and the Walmut and Oak cases especially adapted for Churches, Lecture

style of art, in Rosewood Jet, Weinut, and Oak cases richly Varnished, Polished, and Engraved or in Smooth Oil polish, forming eigent Pieces of furniture for the Parlor; and the Wahut and Oak cases especially adapted for Churches, Lecture School, and Lodge rooms.

We call special attention to the style of American Organs, containing the super-octave coupler and subclause. For churches in want of a powerful instrument, whose means are limited, its moderate price renders it very desirable.

It must but seven stops and is capable of great variety.

variety.

The American Organs all contain the Double Bellow, Tremolo, Reverterating Sound-box, and improved Kneeswell.

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mineryed Rusesswell.

These instruments have a capacity from the single reed five-sectave organ, through all the various combination of reeds, up to eight sets and sixteen steps. The power of the large pelal organ is very great, the deep subshass tones having the strangth and depth of the sixteen feet pipes in the large pipe organs.

This latter instrument is timished in an upright case, and is adapted for large churches, and for the use of conventions, pratorio errormance, &c.

Every instrument is till warranted to prove good and give satisfaction, and the public may always rely on being fairly and honorably freated, Organs are securely boxed (free of charge) to go any distance.

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All are warranted COLD of the finest Workmanship

All att wanted COLD of the firest Workmanning. Our customers will also have the great advantage of a countral succession of new and recherche styles and patterns with which we shall keep our New York Agency supplied.

We have adopted the pian of sale, now so popular, of charging a uniform price, and this price will invariably be \$2 for each article, no matter how could it may be. The expenses of conducting our New York Agency are paid by the sale of Certificates or Computer representing the various articles.—These Certificates are sold at 50 cents such or five for \$2, and each certificate will show the holder the particular article or she is entitled to, on payment of an additional \$2. If the article named on the Certificate is not desired, the holder will oblige us, when he returns the Certificate, to, systating what other article of the same value he or she may proper, and it will be sent with pleasure. OUR AIM is TO PLEASE, and every means to that send will be exarted. We solich a trial from every one who reads this notice as we are combined of giving the stimust satisfication.

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THE STOCK COMPRISES THE STOCK COMPRISES

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al Borges, Head Dresses, Combs. Charms, &c.—1gase any of our patrons are not in want of Article
of Jawelry, and would prefer Silverware, we wil
send, for Any Campricare returned to us, a right

al Boxes, Head Dresses, tombs. Charms, &c.—In case any of our patrons are not in want of Articles of Jewesty. and would prefer Silversace, we will sand, for Any General Artentanted to us, a richly engraved Sct. Of CASIORS or BUTTER DISH, beautifully chased and plated.

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In every part of the United States and Provinces, and to all such very liceral inducements will be offered and, on application a circular of terms will be forwarded. We prefer money sent in Post Office Orders where they can be obtained, or by Bank Draft to our order. Address all orders to our Agency, which will be conducted by Mccars. JAQUET, STERLING & CO., 28;5m. 188 Broadway, New York,

MISCELLANY.

From Lordon Society.1 THE TWO VALENTINES.

My sister and I have known poverty not born nor bred to it, we were scarcely yet women grown, when we found our-selves alone in the world with poverty for our inheritance, and I, in eed, with nothing to save me from starvation save

Ellinor's courage, energy and patience.

We had tried many methods by which to carn our daily bread and clothes to cover us. The work began in hope to end in disappointment, the supply ever exceeding the demand, and dark and bitter February found us endeavoring to keep the wolf from the door by the man ufacture of those pretty, funciful, foolish trifles which it is the fashion of the rich and happy to dispense on the day of St.

Valentine.
Elimor had a fine taste and drew very prettily, and between as we had managed to please highly the kindhearted shopkeeper who first offered to employ us in making valentines; but, alas! the demand was exhausted sooner than our taste and invention, and when our last order was executed we had so much remaining material that we resolved to exercise our taste and skill to the uttermost in the manufacture of some real musterpiece, a sight of which should gain us orders elsewhere, or at least command a sale for

How well I can recall, to this day, the making of those half-dozen valentines We had really made money by our previous ventures in this line, and young and hopeful enough to be easily elated by a little good fortune. We laughed and talked over our work as if poverty had bade us farewell forever.

"There!" said I, putting the finishing touch to one of our best efforts, and by ing it down before her-"there, Nell would you not like to have some one send you jut such a valentine as that, my dear? For my part, I should consider the sender irresistible."
Ellinor, looked, admired, and laid it

carefully away beside the other completed

ones. "Valentines are not for us."

It was a bitter cold morning, with frequent showers of sleety rain, when we both set forth, our valentines carefully packed in a box, to try and dispose of the delicate wares in such shops as seemed to as likely to invest in them. We were hopeful as we entered the first, not utter ly damped as we departed unsuccessful, and by the time we had entered, I think the sixth, despairing, but resolved not to give up while a chance remained.

It was a fashionable West-end shop, as I remember, and the warm, mellow atmosphere, as we entered, penetrated our damp garments with a grateful sense of comfort. Two gentlemen stood at the handsome counter, inspecting the valenthem, the younger of the two with a curious kind of dissatisfied eagerness in his boyi-h face, the other with a goo matured evidently had at heart.
I noticed all this while Ellinor was dis-

playing our poor little wares to the other young lady, equally well dressed, but not quite so smiling, who came forward to us as we entered, and I was still looking, and our valentines still strewed the counter, while the young lady had departed to ask instructions from the master, of the shop, when the elder of the two gentlemen turned sudden'y round and saw the contents of our box spread out.

"Hallo," said he, more. Tom, come, I think you will be hard to please if these are not up to the mark," and he pulled them all towards lim, before Ellinor or the young lady behind the counter could interfere if they

"Why the forget-me-nots and silver Copids are the most killing things that we have seen yet; perfectly irresistable by Jove! And this pretty wreath of ho perries that lifts up, that shows a tiny looking-glass underneath—there's a com-pliment for you! perfections of every kind set forth in the verses, you know. all.' Why, Tom, you couldn't hope to beat that

He ended with a l. u h that matched his kind frank face, and which like that, seemed to draw one towards him as it were, and then glanced at Ellinor, who was coloring a little.
"Did you make these protty things?"

he said, speaking very gently. "By George, what taste you have; you must let me have one of the holly berries. I

have never seen anything so pretty."

He dropped his voice and looked again at Ellinor. I was the youngest, yet I saw the compliment, which she never dreamed of appropriating "The thing is for sale, sir," she said,

simply, and putting it into its cover laid it on the counter before him. With some awkwardness, and a rising color on his own face now, he took out a sovereign and handed it to her. We wanted money, yes, sorely, Heaven knows, and yet a sudden impulse which I could scarcely resist, almost made me dash forward and match the money from her hand. Not noticing that, or my face, into which a burning color had flown, Ellinor turned

towards the young lady and asked her to oblige her with the change in silver.

"No, indeed," the gentleman called out hastily, "there is no need of change. The valentine is worth more than that trifle—yes—indeed I insist—" and he would not hear anything to the contrary, although Ellinor looked distressed and even haughty. He took up the other although Ellinor looked distressed and even haughty. He took up the other valentines, praised and admired them, and there was something so winning in his face and manner, that Ellinor, though the control of the most part? A. At Nashville, Chatanoos and Memphis

Meanwhile the well dressed young lady behind the counter looked on with much lof iness, not to say disdain, which was not abated when she saw the other gentleman finally fix upon the forget-me-nots and Capids, which his friend had pronounced so killing, and the price of which Ellino anid was five shillings. I don't know whether the elder one had by this time secone aware of the irregular nature of the proceedings, or whether he was enlightened as to the same by the aspect of the young lady, but certainly, with a smile and bow towards Ellinor, he turned away, and, after purchasing some trifle of ber, he and his companior left the shop.

Very short in-leed was the young lady's one when she said "that they had no intention at present of increasing their stock of valentines," and very supercifious was the look with which she eyed Ellinor's tair, delicate free, as my sister was re-storing the unsold valentines to their box once more Dear Nell! so pretty and so unconscions! If the handsome and kind young gentleman had been an ugly old woman he would have been as interesting n her eyes, provided he had bought the valentin

alentines. She sighed a kind of relieved sigh. when we were once more in the street. There, Tibbie, we have done almost a day's work in the last ten minutes, and seem to have earned the right to go home and warm ourselves. You are very wet, my child; come, we can afford to do no more to-day."

"Oh! Ellinor, I wish you had not ta ken his money," I burst cut. "I would rather have been cold and wet."

She looked at me wondering.
"We were three times as well paid by the one as by the other," she answered money, let us hope he has plenty to spare and will always be-tow the superfluity where it is as much needed as he did to-

ashamed of my involuntary outburst; and our liberal customer was never named again between us. Indeed we had other things to think of; for taking cold on this very day, I shortly afterwards fell into a lingering fever, and my poor sister's powers were taxed to the utmost to keep us both from starving. How early sh worked; how late, how patiently, how uncomplainingly, must surely be recorded in heaven, as one greatful heart will re member it on earth while lite lasts; and yet, after a few weeks, we had but shilling left in the world, and scarce prospect of gaining another.

Some months before this, Ellinor bawritten to our sole relative in the world -an uncle in Australia-and about thi time we had fallen into the habit of watching for the postman when he enter-ed our street, in the faintest, forlorn hope possible that there might come an answer tines that the smartly dressed, smiling to it. On this morning, when Nell had young lady behind it was exhibiting to given me my scanty breakfast, and made me as comfortable as the miserable circunstances permited, she sat down near the window to take her own poor meal, assumption of interest in what his friend and watch as usual for the postman. The -all made their usual appearance appearance and departed; but no postmar caused the narrow little street to resound with his thunderous raps; and at last Ellinor rose.

"He must have passed before I sal down, I suppose," she said cheerfully; "never mind, Tibbie darling, we still have the letter to hope for. What, Mrs Smith! really a letter for us at last!" she called out, darting towards our landlady, who opened the door at an instant, with a letter held in her apron to prevent its contact with her soapy finger and thumb. "Why, how could I have missed

seeing the postman !" "Lor, Miss! posty wont be here for ever so long yet: always is an hour late on this foolish Valentine's day, a keeping people out o' their lawful letters, along o' that tomfoolery as I calls it. However, p'raps this letter, which didn't come by post, as I understand my little Polly, may be a valentine, and then you wont be obleeged to me for calling it tomfoolery."

"Not come by post !" said Ellinor, in disappointed voice, as she took the letter and looked at the superscription and the scal, as people will do, to discover what they could come at so much more readily

by opening the envelope.
"Open it, Nell dear," said I with the fretfulness of fever and weakness; and she came and sat down on the bed beside me as she did so A thin bit of paper fluttered out of the envelope, and lay un-heeded by us both, as Ellinor unfolded the enclosure and revealed a valentineyes, a real valentine, glistening with frost ed silver snowdrops and blue forget-me-

note, "Oh, Nell! a real valentine!—and for you! Who could have sent it!"
"It must be a mistake," said Ellinor, turning to the superscription on the en-

velope. "But no; name and address in tull, and perfectly correct."
"Who could have sent it?" repeated I. "Who, indeed?" replied Ellinor, soberly. "What a pity that snowdrops and forget-me-nots are not good for eating. Stay I here is something else-roses,

And she took up the fulded piece paper that lay unheeded on the bed. In an instant the color flashed into ber face, the tears into her patient eyes.
"Oh, Tibbie! my darling, my child!
Five pounds! — a bank-note for five

"Five pounds, Eilinor !-nonstrase."

always somewhat shy and reserved, talk- God bless the senter of such precious

dripping with damp moisture; and the London street is slippery with the same Inside it is different. A cosy breakfast room, luxuriantly appointed, the fire diamond brightly in the polished grate, and the whole atmosphere scented by the breath of the exotics, that comes floating in from the open conservatory adjacent Two ladies are its occupants, one of whom is busy at the breakfust table, while the other stands at a window, looking

"Why, Nell, one would think you expected a valentine.

My sister did not answer; and lookin merrily towards her, I saw so vivid a color stealing into her pale fice, as made me instantly silent in wonder. "What were you and Captain Mildmay

talking about so long in the dark yester-day evening? I asked presently.

"About valentines," answered Ellinor, quietly. "Yes, Tibbie, I was telling him of the time we earned our bread by making them." "Oh, Nell-" I called out, aghast. But

my sister's noble face rebuked my paltry pride into silence. "It seemed to me only right," she went

"And did he-do you think he had ever repognized us for the poor girls he bought the valentines of that day I' I

"I don't know-if so, he did not confess it; but I think it very unlikely. It was natural we should recollect him; not likely that he should associate the idea of two forlorn looking creatures with the nieces of the rich Augustian merchant, whom he saw living in luxury. No; I dare say he has long forgotten us as he first saw us; though I have always thought, Tibbie, in my own soul, that he sent that precious valentine that saved you, my darling, after the fever."

"Oh, Nell!—and you never told me before. Well, and what did he say !" "Last night !-- very little. I thought me right; but perhaps it has lost us a friend, Tibbie; I don't know."

Her voice shook a little, and she turn-ed her face so that I could not see it. Just then the postman's knock made the house resound; and, as if the noise had galvanized her into motion, Ellinor darted out into the hall. I don't know what she expected, or what I did, but I followed her, and leant over her shoulder as she opened the box, with her little hands trembing, so that the letters as she lifted the fluttered in her grasp. There were several of them-I don't in the least renember what the others were, all my attention being concentrated on the one that Ellizor selected as if by instinct—a valentine, yes, her own wreath of holly berries, whose ruddy glow seemed somehow to be reflected in the color flushing my

sister's happy face.
As I looked at it, I presumed that the and watch as usual for the postman. The watercross woman, the boy with the rolls, the organ that always came at 9 o'clock —all made their most are 1 looked at it, I presumed that the token carried its message, in words not exactly patent to my understanding; and I know that, though English years married to Fred Mildmay, she still keeps her two valentines among her most sacred treasures. The silver snowdrops and the bright hally berries must be tarnished now; but to Ellinor they will always be fresh in the remembrance of the faithful love which has blessed her

life and made it beautiful. "Nell was my fate, you see," Fred, as we all stood together in the happy firelight on the evening of that day of St. Valentine. "I could not forget her face after I had once seen it, and when I found out where you lived, and sent that -that first valentine, you know, I was thinking how to follow it up, when be old! I was introduced to my fate one night, as the niece of the Australian millionaire. And so you didn't think I re-membered you Nell! Well, I'll own, I was too flabbergasted to be quite sure, till you spoke. As to the holly wreath, I always meant to keep it till I was in earnest, you know, and I told Ellinor so last night."

"Oh, indeed," said I, as the little his tory of the morning lay revealed before

"Come, come," said Ungle John, entering at that instant, "what are you all

"Talking about our valentines, uncle,"
"Talking about our valentines, uncle,"
responded I demurely.
"Iomfoolery," growled my uncle, in
the very words of Mrs. Smith. Ellinor and Fred glanced at one another archly,

and then Fred said : "But, nevertheless, I hope you'll drink a glass to St. Valentine after dinner, sir, and own that some foolishness is worth the world's wisdom,"

Testimony of Gen. Thomas and Hon. D. T. Patterson before the Reconstruction Committee, March 5, 1866.

Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, sicorn and examined by Mr. Grimes-Q. Where are you stationed at present and what are the duties which you now have to perform?

A. I am in command of the Military Di-

vision of Tennessee; my headquarters are at Nachville, Tenne.

Q. Of how many States is your division composed? A. The division is composed of the states of Kentucky. Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Q. How many troops are now under your command in the State of Tennessee?

A. I cannot state precisely, but I think A. I cannot state precisely, but I think about 0,000, principally required to take

Q. So far as your knowledge and ob valentine [1"

The dawn of another day of St. Valentine—dark, raw and gloomy. Out of doors the scene is wretched enough. The trees, in the London square opposite, are dripping with damp moisture; and the I have studied the condition affairs in personal observation, such information as have received from other sources; the Union sentiment in Tennessee, of course, has been sufficient to place the State in its present favorable condition toward the Government, and if protected, encouraged by the presence of a small military force, will cain the complete ascendancy in the State in the course of a year or two; I do not think it would be safe at this time

> nessee as compared with Middle and West Tennessee! A. East Tennessee is perfectly safe, because the Union element prodominates there very largely; Middle Tenne-see is disturbed by personal animosities and hatreds much more than it is by the disl-yalty of persons toward the Gov-ernment of the United States; those personal animosities would break out and overawe the civil authorities but for the presence there of the troops of the United States. In West Tennessee personal ani-mosities exist even more strongly than they do in Middle Tennessee, and there is less loyalty in West than in Middle Tennessee; but the prople of Tennessee de-sire very much; it is their strongest desire to be back in the Government of the United States; still, while they wish to enjoy the rights of citizenship, they are not friendly toward Union men, particularly men from Tennessee who linve been in the Union away; they are more un-friendly to Union men, natives of the State of Tennesse or of the South, who have been in the Union army, than they are to men of Northern birth.

Q. What is the condition of the Union people in West Tennessee! A. The Union people of West Tennessee are in a minority, but public sentiment there is gradually approaching a good loyal stan-dard.

Q Do you think there is an improvenent going on generally in the sentiment of the State ! A. Yes, sir; I can probably better express my opinion in this way; I think the people of Tennessee will go on impraying in their union senti-ment, provided they are prevented from running to extremes against their personal enemies in the Union ranks; and the presence of troops there is necessary, simply o prevent them from committing excesses and being led astray in their private ani-

Q. You believe, then, that it would be angerous either to remove the national troops, or to restore the writ of habeas corpus, or to abolish martial law in Tenn see! A. I do for the present.

ment has taken place in their condition reau can be administered for another year in the way they have been administered the freedmen could then be left to the protection of the civil authorities of the

State. reedmen's Bureau has met with your

Q. Do the freedmen generally find employment in Tennessee? A. I do not know of any deficulty in their finding employment.

and there is a general understanding among the negroes and among the whites that each is to comply with his part of the contract, so that there is no difficulty and no dissatisfaction. Q Has Gen. Fiske the charge of the freedmen in the whole of the State of

l'enneage ! A. Yes, sir; and in Ken-By Mr. Grider-You say you believe a gradual improvement is going on in Tennessee as to loyalty † A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give your opinion as to whether the admission into Congress of Represen-tatives from Tennesses would tend to en-courage layal people and strengthen their feelings of loyalty! A. Very much; they would see that their chances and ern Tennessee. Tennessee should be admitted, I will do ment there: all the information I have, I so: I think the delegation from Tennessee obtain from correspondence and conversationald be admitted for that that State, of with gentlemen living in that part of the instruction of the President, and has done since the capitalation of Gen. Lee and all that it was believed it would be neces- the surrender of the relet armies; since ary find it was beneved it would be necessary for her to do in order to gain admission; all that they have done of their kneedings of the rebel debt; they have repudiated the rebel debt; they have abolished Slavery, and also adopted the Conmen there; in that I know nothing of the stitutional amendment; upon that sobject they have 1 a s d a franclise law probibiting from voting every man who has been ongaged in the rebellion; and I believe they have now found a bilt giving the negro the right to testify in the Courts, and all the members elected to Congress, and all the members elected to Congress, and it there Renews. Representatives, and if there Repres the opinion that I do on that subject: I contained to Congres, it will be a precedent for all the Southarn the loyal sentiment of T unessee to be re-

be admitted, they must do as she has done.

By Mr. Griess—State whether, after
the admission of the Tennesce delegation,
you think it would be safe for martial law
to be then abrogated in Tennesce. A.
I would not abrogate it just yet.

Q. Would you recommend the abolition
of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State I
A. Not yet.

A. Not yet.

Q. Even if the Tennessee delegation should be admitted? A. No, sir; I would admit the delegation simply to encourage the people of Tennessee to return to their loyalty, and, also, as an example for the other loyalty, and, also, as an example for the other loyalty, and, also, as an example for the other loyalty. for the other States; because you have it in your power to show them plainly said clearly why they are admitted at once, and the rest are not; that is because none of the other States have complied with the same conditions that the people of Tennessee have complied with.

Q. Have you any reason to believe other outbreak, or that any considerable portions of them do ! A. I have receiv-ed communications from various persons in the South that there was an underwere very anxious and would do all in do not think it would be safe at this time to remove the national troops from Tennessee, or to withdraw martial law, or to restore the writ of habeas corpus to its full extent.

Q. What is the condition of East Tenthal admit that they had a fair trial the late rebellion and got thoroughly their power to involve the United States in the late rebellion and got thoroughly worsted; there is no doubt but what there is a universal disposition among the rebels in the South to embarrass the Government in its administration if they can, so as to gain as many advantages for

themselves as possible.

David S. Patterson sworn and examined by Mr. Grines-Q. Where do you resi le ? A. I reside in Greenville, Greene County, East Tenness.c.

Q State, if you please, as far as you may know, the condition of the public sentiment in Tennessee, so far as regards the different sections of it; the condition of the Union people and the freedmen in those different sections; and what you know in regard to the changed condition of the industrial pursuits of the freed-

A. I can speak from my own personal

knowledge of the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee; in regard to he condition of loyal people in Middle and in Western Tennessee I can only speak from information derived from personal correspondence and conversation with people who live there: in Eastern Tennessee the loyal people have an overwhelming majority; they are the doubt-ant party now, but during the war they were subjected to the bitterest persecu-tions; they were driven from their home; they were conscripted and sont into the rebel armies; they were persecuted like wild beasts by the rebel authorities, and hunted down in the mountains; they were hunged on the gillows, shot down and robbed; every imaginable wrong was inflicted upon them; from twenty to twenty-five thousand Union men in East l'ennessee left their homes, went through the mountains into Kentucky, and there joined the Federal forces and fought their way back under Gen. Burnside; parliaps no people on the face of the earth were ever more persecuted than were the loyal people of East Tennessee in 1862 and 1853; the persecution commence I just after the burning of bridges in 1861; the first conscript law passed by the rebel Q. What is the condition of the freed Congress, I believe, was passed in April, men in Tennessee? A. The condition of 1862, and as soon as they got their maable at this time; a very great improve- tempting to conscript the Union men of East Tennessee; as soon as they organand if the affairs of the Freedmen's Bu- ized their bureaus of conscription and appointed their encolling officers, a great many Union men escaped from East Tenfor the last six months, mutual confidence pesses, while others concealed themselves would be rastured between whites and in the mountains and in houses; at the blacks, and I am very much in hope that June election in 1861, on the question of separation from the Union and representation in the rebel Congress, we had, in East Tennessee, a majority of about 20,-Q Then the administration of the 000 against those issues; both questions were presented together: those who opposed them voted "no separation," "no representation;" upon the occupation of East Tennessee by Gen Burnside in Sep-tember, 1863, the rebels themselves, those who had made themselves obnoxious fied from East Tennessee, and but few have-Q. And at fair wages ! A. Yes, sir; returned; we have but few rebels in East Tennessee; the Union men, when they were enabled to return, were not very amiable, and they resurted to retaliation, and executed a great many rebels; paid them back in the same sort of coin they had received at their hands; the Union men were guilty of great excesses, and can only be excused upon the ground that they had themselves been made to suffer terribly by these robels; really, so far as East Tennessee is concerned, we have now very few rebels there; they have nothing to fear from rebel voters o from rebel influence in my section of the State; I doubt very much whether there are more than three counties in Eastern Tennessee where a rebel would present it would not only encourage loyal people himself for any office of any kind what-to exert themselves, but it would encourage the rebels to return to loyalty, because itself; the trouble is in Middle and West-

hopes were passing away from them; if you will permit me to give additional I suppose there is more disloyalty there, reasons why I think the delegation from but I know but fittle about public sentiher own appord, has complied with every State: I have been in Tennessee but fittle